FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 227 *23 November 1979*

BOLIVIA

Military Rebellion Results in Resignation of High Command C 1
Commanders Hold Consultations C 1
Officers' Communique Condemns High Command C 2
'Executive Must Solve Conflict' C 3
Castillo Meets With Ministers C 4
Congress Supports President C 4
Arrest of Rebel Officers Ordered C 5
Paz Estenssoro Blamed for Coup C 6
Military High Command Resigns C 7
Military Confiscates Intelligence Files From Interior Ministry C 7
New Deputies Installed To Replace Those Expelled From Congress C 7
Senator Benjamin Miguel Declines Ministerial Appointment C 7
MNR Calls for Expulsion of 'Treasonous' Members C 8
Peasant Unions' Offices Close; COB Seeks Unity C 8
Foreign Minister Outlines Maritime Policy Targets C 9
Security Organizations To Be Gradually Dismantled C 9

URUGUAY

Government Recognizes New Bolivian Regime K 1
Government Bans Visit by Socialist International Group K 1
Navy Commander Praises Ties With Argentina K 1

PANAMA

Legislature Abolishes Educational Reform Plan N 1
[STAR AND HERALD 21 Nov]
President Royo Addresses Business Management Meeting N 1
[MATUTINO 21 Nov]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Ministry Condemns Pressure Being Exerted By Iranians P 1
Reportage on Visit of Salvadoran Junta Members P 1
Meeting With President Carazo P 1
News Conference P 2
Joint Communique P 2

HONDURAS

OAS Requested To Discuss Possible Appeal to Iran P 4
Government Asks Khomeyni To Release U.S. Hostages P 4
More on Arrest of Two Nicaraguan Diplomats P 4
May Be Declared Unwanted P 4
Accused of Spying P 5

Church Accuses Junta of Violating Human Rights P 5

NICARAGUA

Government Reacts to Arrest of Diplomats P 6
News Conference P 6
D'Escoto Statement P 7
Salvadoran Junta Members Meet With Government Leaders P 8
Return of Property Announced P 8
Honduran, Salvadoran Fishing Boats Seized P 9
Kidnaping in El Salvador Termed 'Confusing Situation' P 10
[LA PRENSA 14 Nov]
Education Ministry on Arrival of 500 Cuban Teachers P 10
[EL PUEBLO 15 Nov]
Briefs: Bulgarian Doctors P 10

CUBA

Havana Cites Gromyko, Other Statements on Iran Situation Q 1
Contention for UN Security Council Seat Continues Q 1
Briefs: Angolan Education Delegation Q 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Recognition Granted to New Bolivian Government V 1
Congress Votes To Abolish ARENA, MDB V 1
Briefs: Bonds in Kuwaiti Market; Oil Technology Offer to Chile V 1

PARAGUAY

Somoza's Visa Extended for 'Indefinite Period' V 1
[HOY 21 Nov]

MILITARY REBELLION RESULTS IN RESIGNATION OF HIGH COMMAND

Commanders Hold Consultations

PY211205 Paris AFP in Spanish 1059 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 21 Nov (AFP)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler is today facing a deeply rooted military crisis with the division of the military commands into two radically opposed groups, each demanding that the government exclude the other.

The military command has called in all the commanders of garrisons from throughout the country to meet at the chief of staff's headquarters "to analyze institutional matters." All the current military commanders were named during the brief presidency of Col Alberto Natusch, who headed the coup against attorney Walter Guevara Arze.

The two military groups seem to be ready for a profound institutional confrontation, and Gueiler's government is now placed between the sword of the military and the wall of Congress, which demanded that the executive branch "dismiss the current Armed Forces High Command."

The current High Command has accused Socialist Deputy Marcelo Quiroga de Santa Cruz of having been the person responsible for the Congress' vote against the Armed Forces Supreme High Command.

Unofficial reports asserted early this morning that Gueiler had presumably promised to maintain in their posts the high-ranking commanders named by Natusch. Notwithstanding, a presidential spokesman denied this report, asserting that "the military commands will be replaced with the passing of time but there are no deadlines yet for those replacements."

The first reports indicated that former President Alfredo Ovando Candia was presumably supporting this military rebellion, but those reports were afterward officially denied. On the other hand, former president and former Armed Forces Commander Gen David Padilla Arancibia has not taken an active role in the current military rebellion, which is taking place as official information stresses that "there is total unity in the armed forces."

The rebel officers have indicated that there is the intention of maintaining, "through various types of pressure, a genuine sword of Damocles over the Bolivian people in order to maintain the current High Command in its post."

The rebel officers have termed themselves members of "an institutional movement within the armed forces" and they are demanding "the trial of the High Command that is to blame for the confrontation between Bolivians during the past few days." The crisis has deepened the division that exists among the high-ranking officers because Gen Edmundo Sanabria, commander of the 6th Division based in the city of Trinidad, is among the rebel officers.

Gueiler is facing a very delicate situation because if she replaces the military High Command she may be faced with another military coup and if she does not replace it the relations between her government and Congress can become untenable, according to observers in La Paz.

Lt Col Gary Prado Salmon, former planning minister during Padilla's presidency, stated in a telephone conversation with AFP early this morning that "we institutionalist officers want honor to be restored to the fatherland's tutelar institution and thus it will be able to count on the full support of the people. The armed forces must always walk hand-in-hand with their people and it is from this fact that institutional strength and the assurance that Bolivia is strong emerges," Prado added.

It has been confirmed that neither Padilla nor Natusch have taken an active role in the current military crisis.

It was confirmed early this morning that Gueiler "continues to study the situation in order to make the decisions which are in accordance with her deep affection for the armed forces and her respect for the decisions of Congress, a genuine expression of democracy," one of her spokesmen asserted.

Officers' Communique Condemns High Command

PY211345 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The legality of the Armed Forces High Command was rejected last night by high-ranking military officers who said that they represent 80 percent of the generals, officers, NCO's and troops of all units throughout the country.

The militarymen, led by Jorge Terrazas, chief of staff of the army until 1 November, have requested that the government appoint new military commanders in line with constitutional provisions, and warned that the lack of decisiveness in this sensitive matter can create an atmosphere of conflict within the armed forces.

These self-styled institutionalist officers indicated that the placing of the Armed Forces Command in the hands of honorable militarymen is a fair and legal option, and announced that today they will go to Government House to convey their opinion to President Lidia Gueiler.

Jorge Terrazas read a communique which harshly criticized the 1 November coup d'etat. This communique, signed by 28 officers, states:

In view of the underhanded actions of the current military High Command, which is spurious, immoral and dishonorable to represent the armed forces due to the fact that it is the result of an unjustified violent action against the democratic institutions of the country, and because it employed all sorts of subterfuge and even threats against the executive branch to retain its position. [sentence as heard]

At the internal military level they have sent a circular letter to all army units indicating that the appointment of a new--legal--High Command is sought by Deputy Marcelo Quiroga de Santa Cruz, in order to provoke the repudiation of the members of the armed forces.

The communique goes on to say that the people are aware that the replacement of the members of the High Command by those who in due time voiced their adverse opinion of the coup of 1 November, in order to protect the good name of the armed forces, is not only a fair and legal option within the current process of constitutional continuity, but also reflects the desire of the majority of members of the armed forces who are not involved in the coupist machinations of those who seek to maintain a genuine sword of Damocles over the Bolivian people. We are demanding, from every corner of the country, respect for the laws and just punishment for the responsible authors and perpetrators of the abominable actions which have plunged the country into shame and dishonor.

The communique further states that the lack of decisiveness which has prevailed so far with regard to this sensitive matter can give rise to an atmosphere of extreme conflict within the armed forces. To prevent this, the institutionalist officers who have signed this communique, in representing the majority of the commanders and officers of units stationed in the capital and interior of the country, reject, as of this moment, the authority of the illegal High Command which is guilty of confrontation with the people, and request the executive branch to exercise its constitutional powers and abide by the congressional decision to immediately relieve this High Command. At the same time, we urge the comrades of the armed forces to comply with this decision.

'Executive Must Solve Conflict'

PY211624 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1523 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] This is a flash report by Radio Panamericana:

Ladies and Gentlemen, the representatives of the group of so-called institutionalist officers left Government House a few minutes ago. They stated that they will await the decision of the executive branch toward solving the deadlock within the armed forces resulting from the rejection of the High Command currently meeting at the Miraflores headquarters under the leadership of Gen Eden Castillo.

According to the statement of General Terrazas Alborta, the executive branch is currently the only entity capable of overcoming the deadlock within the armed forces by appointing a new High Command. The current members of this command presided over by Gen Eden Castillo are utterly rejected since they are a threat to the true unity of the armed forces, being responsible for the recent crisis experienced by the nation and the armed forces.

The rebel officers have established clandestine headquarters in several points of the city of La Paz to implement any decision [as heard] because they oppose any decision coming from the Miraflores headquarters.

Let us now listen to the most important part of the statement issued by General Terrazas Alborta, acting as spokesman for the group of rebel officers, as he was leaving Government House: [Begin recording]

[Question indistinct]

[Terrazas Alborta] Well, this meeting with the president of the nation was basically aimed at conveying to her the decision we, the institutionalist officers, reached to reject the authority of the illegal High Command which is still entrenched at Miraflores headquarters.

[Question] What was the outcome of the meeting?

[Answer] The president told us that she is evaluating this matter as delicately as the seriousness of the situation requires and that she will contact the Congress--that is what she said--and will make a decision during the day.

[Question] General, we have had a report that Miraflores headquarters has issued an order to arrest all of you.

[Answer] I do not believe that things will go that far. I believe that we are living in a democratic state where everyone is free to express his ideas and, therefore, our own ideas and positions were conveyed to the people during the press conference held last night.

[Question] General, what is the solution for this deadlock within the armed forces?

[Answer] There would have to be an executive decision to relieve the current High Command which is responsible for all the actions harmful to the fatherland and the institution, all of them well known to the people.

[Question] [Words indistinct] and what is the opinion of the officers in general?

[Answer] Most officers of the armed forces and the forces of order agree with our position.

[Question] [Words indistinct] about General Padilla being reinstated as commander in chief of the armed forces?

[Answer] It is possible that General Padilla will again preside over the High Command. After all, we are in a state of law. [end recording]

These were the most important remarks of General Terrazas Alborta, the official spokesman of the so-called institutionalist officers who, we repeat, have rejected the authority of the Miraflores High Command presided over by Gen Eden Castillo.

Castillo Meets With Ministers

PY211747 [Editorial Report PY] La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 21 November reports that Gen Eden Castillo will meet with the Bolivian foreign affairs and defense ministers between 1500 and 1600 in an effort to solve the crisis within the military.

Congress Supports President

PY211914 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The presidents of the two chambers of Congress went to Government House today to meet with President Lidia Gueiler and convey to her their total support in whatever constitutional decision she may make to overcome the military crisis. The conflict unleashed within the military High Command as a result of a clash between two radically opposed groups has given rise to an atmosphere of doubt and unrest among the Bolivian people, who want to live in an environment of coexistence and productivity.

First we will hear Senate President Leonidas Sanchez on the position of the legislative branch toward the military conflict:

[Begin Sanchez recording--in progress] Give the president all the support she may need for (?dismissal) of the Armed Forces High Command in line with her constitutional powers.

[Question] Will there be a reorganization of the High Command?

[Answer] That is up to the president.

[Question] But there is strong pressure and a crisis is taking place.

[Answer] We hope this crisis will be overcome mainly to preserve the unity of the armed forces, which are showing a rather deteriorated image to the nation and abroad.

[Question] Well, does this mean that there will be changes?

[Answer] I believe it will be all solved according to the constitution. [end recording]

The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Jose Zegarra, made a similar statement with regard to giving support to the president in the exercise of her constitutional powers for the solution of the conflict unleashed within the military High Command.

[Begin Zegarra recording] It has to do with the full support we have given to the constitutional president of the nation with regard to her prescribed tasks. We came to reaffirm this support and nothing more.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The constitutional framework must prevail and the president must act in line with its basic guidelines.

[Question] But did you let her know that you believe there is a need for a change to... [question incomplete]

[Answer] We have voiced our moral and material support for whatever decision the president may reach.

[Question] When will we know?

[Answer] I believe either today or tomorrow at the latest. [end recording]

This means that constitutional President Lidia Gueiler Tejada has full support for whatever decision she may choose to implement to solve the military crisis.

Arrest of Rebel Officers Ordered

PY212110 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2029 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 21 Nov (LATIN)--The military High Command today ordered the arrest of a group of officers who refused to recognize the command's authority, which was branded illegitimate and illegal. The group of officers, who are said to represent 80 percent of the armed forces, today expressed their rejection of the High Command appointed by Col Alberto Natusch, thus precipitating Bolivia's most serious military crisis in 30 years.

The leader of the dissident military movement, Gen Jorge Terrazas Alborto, dismissed the importance of the arrest order saying that he did not believe the High Command would go that far. Other officers who were asked about the arrest order said, however, that if it should be carried out serious consequences might follow.

General Terrazas was speaking as he left the government palace after meeting with interim President Lidia Gueiler. General Terrazas was chief of the army joint staff until the 1 November coup led by Colonel Natusch who appointed military chiefs who supported him and dismissed those who opposed him. The coup led by Natusch, who overthrew interim President Walter Guevara Arze, elicited popular protests, strikes and clashes in which more than 220 persons died.

Terrazas left open, however, the possibility of reaching an agreement to overcome the military crisis by pointing out that this is not a demagogic or political movement.

Gen David Padilla, who was commander in chief until the coup led by Natusch, harshly criticized Natusch and was removed.

The officers who attended the meeting with the president said the present military commanders were illegally imposed by a government of force, and thus they must be dismissed from their posts. They added that the institutionalist sector in which they are participating is supported by most of the country's main garrisons, including the three most powerful regiments in La Paz--the Tarapa Armored Garrison, the Colorados Presidential Guard and the Andino Garrison.

Paz Estenssoro Blamed for Coup

PY221547 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0943 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Nov (LATIN)--Calm returned again to Bolivia after the military High Command asserted last night that it will yield to the constitution. The declaration came after a meeting of commanders of garrisons and military institutions, to which the press had no access except to the opening and closing ceremonies, presided over by Gen Eden Castillo.

Castillo, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces since his appointment by Col Alberto Natusch Busch, gave the closing speech during the military conclave. During the conclave, a report was read on the military participation in the recent political events that affected the country.

President Lidia Gueiler did not attend the closing ceremony. General Castillo said: The mandate she received had been well received by the armed forces, which will also comply with the constitution in order to give security to the continuation of the democratic process.

The armed forces took advantage of the meeting to release a document in which they attributed all responsibility for the 1 November military coup tc former President Victor Paz Estenssoro. The former president, according to the document, was making every effort to obstruct the alleged extension in office of interim President Walter Guevara Arze. The document stressed that the partisan activities of Victor Paz Estenssoro undoubtedly contribute toward the destruction of the country. For this reason, the document states, it is easy to explain his unlimited desire for power.

Meanwhile, nothing is known about the self-styled institutional military movement which yesterday demanded the dismissal of the military commanders who participated in the coup d'etat headed by Natusch.

Military High Command Resigns

PY221912 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1858 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Nov (LATIN)--Bolivian Interim President Lidia Gueiler announced here today that the members of the military High Command had resigned, thus taking a necessary step toward solving the military crisis in this country. The members of the military High Command have resigned, and it is evident that Gen Armando Reyes Villa is the new commander in chief of the armed forces replacing Gen Eden Castillo, President Geiler said in a brief statement she made at the government palace after holding holding new negotiations with military commanders. She did not release the names of the other members of the new military High Command.

MILITARY CONFISCATES INTELLIGENCE FILES FROM INTERIOR MINISTRY

PY221813 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1754 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Nov (LATIN)--The interior minister has charged that "military personnel have dismantled the installations of the state's intelligence service," the organization charged with the country's security. Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez asserted that the action "was carried out by military commanders headed by Col Luis Arze, chief of the army's intelligence service.

"This is an abuse and an insult against the constitutional government and against my rank as minister and I vehemently denounce this action to the Bolivian people and to democratic countries," he said.

The minister stated that the military personnel presented themselves in his office this morning and without much explanation began to retrieve from the offices of the State Intelligence Service (SIE) documents, files, tapes and other documents related "to political repression and torture which had been organized from that office," during the past few years, he remarked.

NEW DEPUTIES INSTALLED TO REPLACE THOSE EXPELLED FROM CONGRESS

PY211500 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] Several legislators have taken over the posts left by others who were involved with Colonel Natusch's coup. The new deputies who were sworn in are: Mario Ricardo Eguivar replacing Guillermo Bedregal and Jose Vargas replacing Willy Sandoval. Also, due to the leaves of absence given to Lidia Gueiler and Luis Fernando Valle, two other new deputies are Guillermo Fortun and Mario Calderon.

SENATOR BENJAMIN MIGUEL DECLINES MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT

PY211148 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Senator Benjamin Miguel declined the post of minister in charge of congressional matters. In a letter sent to the interim constitutional president, Senator Benjamin Miguel states that since the constitutional government has consolidated itself, he believes that he must return to Congress to better serve the people from that post. In stating his point of view regarding the consolidation and continuation of the democratic process, the senator said: Considering these reasons and your generous spirit, I beg of you to accept my decision declining the appointment of minister in charge of congressional matters.

MNR CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF 'TREASONOUS' MEMBERS

PY211443 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1134 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The departmental executive board of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) headed by Victor Paz Estenssoro, criticized and protested what they call the treason of elements which joined our revolutionary ranks to later turn into abject traitors. The departmental command issued a communique strongly criticizing Guillermo Bedregal, (Agapito Monzon), (Raul Roca Rivero), (Guillermo Arinez), (Joaquin Arce), (Oscar Cornejo), (Jaime Rodrigo Gainza), (Francisco Guzman Arredondo) and many others, and demanded the expulsion of those who have not yet been punished in this manner on charges of treason and unfaithfulness to basic MNR principles which seek to defend the Bolivian people.

PEASANT UNIONS' OFFICES CLOSE; COB SEEKS UNITY

PY212348 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] The offices of the peasant workers union organizations will be closed until a definite solution is found to the problem this sector has with the Treasury Department due to steps taken through the Bolivian Labor Central (COB). This measure was taken this morning during a visit to Campesino Affairs Minister Luis Anez Alvarez by members of the COB headed by Armando Morales, who reports on the situation:

[Begin Morales recording] In accordance with the decision by the COB and the Single Confederation of Peasants, the offices which depend on the Campesino Affairs Ministry will remain closed until the true representatives of the peasant's sector are definitely designated. These offices have been closed and the minister, for his part, has guaranteed the COB that as of today no peasant organization will receive economic support. [end recording]

Armando Morales stated in his report that the COB will call for a general meeting of peasant workers, a board which will be immediately recognized by the ministry. Moreover the COB fully recognized the organization, which is affiliated with it. Therefore the rural workers will have to comply with the decisions of the head office.

[Begin Morales recording] The COB has undertaken to convoke a national meeting of peasant workers so that in the presence of the minister it may be recognized as an official organization, since the peasant confederation, which is a member of the COB, is fully recognized by the head office. Therefore, the peasant workers must attend this meeting designed to achieve national unity. [end recording]

The COB leader stated that according to Minister Anez' statements, the COB is the only organization which has trusteeship of the workers union organizations, in this case over the peasant workers. He asserted that the government has promised to solve the problem. [Words indistinct] the announced measures to unify the national peasantry.

Campesino Affairs Minister Luis Anez Alvarez stated that he never termed as paternalistic the attitude of the COB, which, through the Tupac Katari Single Confederation of Peasants, seeks the unity of this majority sector. This statement was made during a press conference this morning. He also said that he respects the COB, the main organization of the Bolivian workers, which had a decisive role in the recent bloody events.

FOREIGN MINISTER OUTLINES MARITIME POLICY TARGETS

PY211523 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Julio Garret has stated that the basic guideline for strengthening the country's right to have a sea outlet will be to obtain UN recognition of this right. He said that Bolivia managed to obtain the recognition of this right during the latest OAS Assembly in what was obviously an all-time great diplomatic victory. Minister Garret will now outline the basic problem of the Bolivian people.

[Begin Garret recording] I would like to emphasize that the basic objective of our foreign policy is to continue all efforts to attain international solidarity which would provide us with the necessary elements to propose a peaceful and negotiable formula which would allow our country to recover a sovereign outlet on the Pacific. In this regard we will seek, through the appropriate channels, the recognition of our rights by the United Nations. [end recording]

The minister indicated that his policy will provide for sustained efforts toward attaining a greater international solidarity for Bolivia's maritime cause.

SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS TO BE GRADUALLY DISMANTLED

PY201335 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The security organizations which performed repressive functions during prior governments will be eliminated by the Interior Ministry, according to Jorge Selum Vaca Diez, current minister of interior. This decision was made in order to guarantee democratic freedoms for the Bolivian people during the interim constitutional government of President Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

It was also stated that the repressive organizations will be dismantled gradually but the freedom of the citizens will be maintained at all costs according to the police of the current government. Minister Selum also said that the government will make efforts toward guaranteeing free democratic and pluralist activities of the various political parties and fronts. At the same time, the idea is to guarantee the free nationwide operation of labor unions with the only condition that the constitution of the state must be complied with to the letter.

The minister said that there is a firm desire to establish an atmosphere of coexistence among the Bolivians throughout the country, in order to attain a cordial relationship of mutual respect between people and government. The minister indicated that in this way it will be possible to fully guarantee the strengthening of the process of constitutionalization and the other objectives set for the current administration.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NEW BOLIVIAN REGIME

PY212216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Nov (AFP)--It has been officially announced that Uruguay today recognized the new Bolivian Government. Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle acknowledged receipt of a note sent to him by Bolivian Ambassador Enrique Mercado in which he announced the constitution of President Lidia Gueiler's government.

GOVERNMENT BANS VISIT BY SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP

PY220043 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2055 GMT 21 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Nov (TELAM-EFE-ANSA)--The Uruguayan Government today announced its decision to ban the entry into the country of a Socialist International delegation which, headed by Spanish politician Felipe Gonzalez, was scheduled to arrive in Montevideo in the next few days. The national public relations directorate of the presidency added that this measure was adopted because the political group scheduled to visit the country is linked with a party that is expressly banned in Uruguay.

The Socialist Party, the Communist Party and other Marxist groups were outlawed in Uruguay in late 1973.

The delegation headed by Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party (PSOE), was notified a few days ago of a similar decision by the Chilean Government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte.

NAVY COMMANDER PRAISES TIES WITH ARGENTINA

PY151758 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY

[Text] One of the most important ceremonies to celebrate the Uruguayan Navy's 162th anniversary is being held here at the Carrasco Navy School.

Uruguayan Navy Commander in Chief Rear Adm Hugo Marquez is decorating Argentine Navy Commander in Chief Adm Armando Lambruschini and two other Argentine high-ranking officials with the honorary navy pilot wings. The ceremony, being held at this moment, is being attended by the president of the republic, the commanders of the three armed services, all the cabinet ministers, state councillors and foreign ambassadors accredited to our country as well as several hundred guests of honor. The highest-ranking officials of the government have gathered here in order to continue the celebrations of the navy's anniversary.

Rear Adm Hugo Marquez, navy commander in chief, has just made a speech pointing out the fact, which he termed unusual in the world, that one nation has given armaments to a neighboring country. He stated that this could only happen between nations which are practically brothers, like Argentina and Uruguay.

These statements were made by Hugo Marquez after he had pointed out the importance of naval aviation in the defense of the country, especially in antisubmarine warfare.

He said that the Uruguayan Navy's equipment was practically obsolete. Naval aviation was ailing; it was starving to death. Therefore, he stressed the importance of the Argentine Navy's donation of nine planes. [passage indistinct]

LEGISLATURE ABOLISHES EDUCATIONAL REFORM PLAN

PA211423 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 21 Nov 79 p 1 PA

[Excerpt] The controversial educational reform system established in 1971 was abolished yesterday by the national legislative council. Death came in the form a new bill approved in a second and final debate which lasted for several hours, and witnessed by thousands of Panamanian [illegible]s opposing the system, which crammed the legislative palace's gallery [illegible]erflowed into the adjacent plaza.

PRESIDENT ROYO ADDRESSES BUSINESS MANAGEMENT MEETING

PA230155 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 8-A PA

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at a dinner in his honor hosted by the Democratic Revolutionary Party Management Action Front on 20 November 1979]

[Excerpts] I regard tonight's dinner as a friendly ceremony attended by an impressive number of businessmen, professionals and personal friends.

I believe much has been said here concerning my first year in office. However, in reviewing our accomplishments we have not examined the negative side, those things that have not been accomplished. Since we always have to look at the positive side of negative things, I would like to say that there is something that has not happened during this first year in office.

We cannot gauge a country's advancement and progress merely by its physical projects or by the economic or socioeconomic matters it has solved. I think it is gauged largely by what Arturo Donaldo Melo cited here--social peace. In the past 13 months in office we have not had any arrests, injuries, deaths or kidnapings and peace has reigned throughout the country.

There are many things we leaders do not understand. However, the people help us to understand them, and tonight I want to cite an example of what the people can teach their leaders.

When we were negotiating with the United States there were some so-called "colonial rights" permitting Colombia to transport its goods through the Republic of Panama without paying the pertinent costs. That right was set forth in the Urrutia-Thompson treaty, and it was a perpetual right as well. During the negotiations Panama had a spearhead. We were trying to solve the problem of the rights acquired by a fraternal neighboring nation that we did not want to hurt.

Then chief of government General Torrijos granted Colombia the right to transport its goods. It was up to me as president to legalize the agreement reached at Contadora, and we entered the Monteria pact which was signed by Foreign Minister Ozores. When the pact came before the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives their first reaction was to wonder why those perpetual rights were being given to Colombia and why they had no termination date. I think that was a great lesson and Panamanians will teach us many more. A government leader has to learn as he goes along and I believe all who are charged with the distasteful as well as agreeable task of leading a country's destiny have that learning process foremost in their mind. It is a constant, daily educational process but one that cannot be learned from books and cannot be studied anywhere except by meeting people and getting to know and understand the institutions. I think there has been a lot of that this year and believe it will help us improve from now on.

With the ceremony tonight you are promoting this commitment, these considerations and words of praise and criticism which mean a lot to us. This is a tremendous commitment we are acquiring with a very important Panamanian group tonight, a group that I would like to call revolutionary too.

I think we all have a duty in that sense. It is a duty to be revoluationary and not just because that is what the country needs, not only because our country's history calls for it. If there is indeed social peace in Panama, if we do not have the types of crimes that occur in other countries, it is not just because we have a stable government or because we have a government that watches out for the safety and well-being of its people. It is also true because Panamanian businessmen are not a social caste that turns others away. It is a group that seeks unity and compromise and views workers as friends and associates and turns them into the only people who can help capital flourish and prosper.

Therefore, we must and gladly do pay a lot of attention to a group that is the wheels of the nation, a group with social concerns just like the government leaders, a group that has to become increasingly more involved in solving the problems of Panamanian society, a group that does not want--we are very sure of that--to see anyone persecuted regardless of his ideology.

It is one thing to have a difference of opinion and something else again to persecute someone. There is a recent, fresh historic lesson that in those countries where people are imprisoned, persecuted, injured and killed because of their ideologies. There are very painful (?reactions) that we would never like to see occur in Panama. Therefore, let us hope that with your cooperation we can continue to be stable, work for the national welfare and that you can continue to be sensitive to misery, poverty and ignorance. Let no businessman be afraid to invest or have misgivings about doing so because of alien ideologies that have no footing in our country, because neither you nor we are going to let them take root.

However, we do not want those misgivings or refusals to invest to respond to other attitudes. Let no one say the government is not providing the necessary support. We know tariffs and the problems of industry are being discussed. I think those of us gathered here are neither industrialists nor businessmen but Panamanians. We must insure that these things are discussed and discuss them. We can do it.

If something specific and positive could be reached tonight to start with, I would suggest two things. First, I would like to ask you to participate more fully in the government, because government is not for one man but many. It is not a matter for a group but for a society in which some of us are responsible for some things and all of us are responsible for everything. I would suggest more active participation each time so businessmen and professionals will not feel that they are passive elements of the moment we are living but that they are participating and are concerned about our present situation. The other initiative I would like to suggest tonight is for us to work together. I do not know how long it is going to take--maybe a few weeks. This task consists of insuring that Panama's investment capability depends on the businessman's capability, responsibility, enterprise and initiative. It should never be said that inhibitions and fear to invest have another origin. We must correct this. We must correct some errors and we are going to n eed your help. You should always think about what is best for the country, so that every Panamanian can eat, live, and dress and work decently in this country.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS PRESSURE BEING EXERTED BY IRANIANS

PA211342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Tehran government is violating the Vienna Convention. Costa Rica views with deep concern the total disavowal of the Vienna Convention on the part of the Tehran government and terms this attitude a dark precedent for international relations among states. This was stated by the Ministry of Foreign Relations in a press release in which it condemned the pressure being exerted by the Iranian authorities for the extradition of Reza Pahlavi.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBERS

Meeting with President Carazo

PA210442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo and the representatives of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta have met for more than 5 hours. Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, member of the junta and of the special Salvadoran mission which arrived today to meet with President Carazo and several ministers, said the Revolutionary Government Junta's objectives include the promotion of a serious democratization process within a framework of ideological pluralism. He added that those objectives include absolute respect for human rights and the promotion of development through deep changes in the socioeconomic structure of the country.

[Words indistinct] includes the commitment that social justice will become a reality. For this reason, the democratic path has been chosen. Dr Ungo said this democratization will be reached without haste and without respite because the process damands substantial changes.

At all times the members of the junta reiterated that their mandate is temporary and that elections will be held when it is advisable.

During their meeting this afternoon, the leaders agreed on the need to solve disagreements so the groundwork will be laid for strengthening relations among the Central American countries. They reiterated their willingness to join efforts with the other countries of the area to revitalize the mechanisms of the Central American integration system as soon as possible.

The members of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta said [words indistinct] was legitimate since the Romero government systematically violated human rights. The previous regime also encouraged and tolerated corruption, and its inability to govern led the country to a political and economic crisis as well as to a breakdown of judicial order. Here is part of the statement by Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta: [Begin recording] We have publicly expressed political recognition of all the [words indistinct]. We want ideological pluralism to be an essential point of the new policy (?in El Salvador) [words indistinct]. The second point is the achievement and the respect of human rights in all aspects--not only in the individual and political aspect, but also in the social and economic aspects. The third point is nationwide social justice. The Revolutionary Government Junta supports the armed forces proclamation which led to the military movement which overthrew the Romero government. The proclamation stated that deep structural changes are necessary to achieve social justice in our country. [end recording]

News Conference

PA211358 Paris AFP in Spanish 0134 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Nov (AFP)--The Salvadoran Government junta's determination to establish the conditions to bring peace to the country was reaffirmed here today by three junta members who had made a 5-hour visit to Costa Rica.

Disturbances occur now only in isolated instances and we are working to break down obsolete economic structures in order to allow everyone to participate, said junta member Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez during a news conference in which his colleagues Mario Andino and Guillermo Ungo, Foreign Minister Hector Dada and Under Secretary of Integration Oscar Menjivar also participated.

The Salvadoran leaders rejected all allegations that there are still political prisoners in their country. They stated, however, the present authorities must still satisfactorily explain this problem inherited from previous regimes.

This is one of the most important problems that must be solved, said Mario Andino. He emphasized that a special investigatory committee has been established and will soon announce which political officials were responsible for the disappearances and what has happened to the missing prisoners.

Asked about the influence of the Sandinist revolution on the Salvadoran military, Colonel Gutierrez admitted the young officers in his country were enthusiastic about the revolutionary victory in Nicaragua. We realized we were on the verge of a civil war that would have even more tragic consequences than that of Nicaragua, he said. Ours is the most explosive country in Latin America because of its social and economic problems and the polarization of the existing forces, he added. This prompted the armed forces' decision to overthrow General Romero's regime.

The members of the junta reiterated the government does not consider political organizations of any ideological persuasion to be its enemies. They expressed their intention to hold elections in the future, but were not too concerned about establishing definite deadlines in this regard. We are moving toward elections without haste, but also without delay. In the wake of the antidemocratic process which we have experienced for so many decades, the political, economic and social conditions for holding elections do not exist, Guillermo Ungo said.

This is a temporary government, he added, which does not wish to remain in power longer than is necessary.

Finally, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Hector Dada, another member of the official committee which visited Costa Rica today, denied reports of an impasse in the negotiations between his country and Honduras. Honduras broke diplomatic relations with El Salvador 10 years ago as a result of an armed conflict. The change of government has not hampered the task of the mediator. On the contrary we intend to speed up the negotiations, he concluded.

Joint Communique

PA211430 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0049 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has expressed its satisfaction at the democratization process begun by the Salvadoran Government junta. Three of its five members visited San Jose today, Tuesday.

At the end of the visit, a joint communique was issued which expressed the intention of the two governments to promote Central American integration, especially by some type of instrument to regulate relations in the political, economic and social fields.

The members of the Salvadoran Government junta who visited Costa Rica today are Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and civilians Mario Antonio Andino and Guillermo Manuel Ungo. They were also accompanied by Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirezy and Economic Integration Under Secretary Oscar Menjivar.

The visitors were received at the Juan Santamaria International Airport by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and the ministers of foreign relations, Rafael Angel Calderon, public security, Juan Jose Echeverria and economy, Fernando Altmann Ortiz as well as by the second vice president of the republic, Jose Miguel Alfaro. The Costa Rican and Salvadoran officials met at President Carazo's private residence in the outskirts of San Jose.

It had been announced that the meeting would take place at the presidential house in San Jose, but the site was later changed without prior notice.

During the afternoon a dozen leftist youths awaited the junta members. They picketed with placards expressing their repudiation of the new Salvadoran rulers who assumed power after a bloodless coup last October.

According to the communique the two governments ratified their firm decision to join efforts with other countries in the region to "revitalize the Central American integration mechanisms in the near future, with special emphasis on the adoption of a new basic instrument to regulate relations in the political, economic and social fields."

Meanwhile they promised to support the existing regional community organizations such as the Organization of Central American States, the Secretariat of Central American Integration, and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, they said. They also expressed their concern for the need to find a "practical solution" to the problem of transporting goods in the isthmus.

The Salvadoran and Costa Rican government officials also expressed their interest in holding joint consultations with the other countries in the isthmus in order to coordinate the Central American attitudes in Latin American and world forums, as well as to open markets in industrialized countries. This struggle should include an energy policy, the exploitation of maritime resources and the defense of their interests against tariffs by shipping concerns.

They also analyzed the international importance of the Costa Rican project of establishing a university for peace in Costa Rica and they emphasized the new image of the OAS and the spirit of the "declaration of peace" issued during the ninth general assembly held in Bolivia 3 weeks ago.

In regards to human rights they reasserted their commitment to help strengthen institutions and international instruments in this field within the OAS as well as within the United Nations.

In conclusion the Salvadorans expressed their satisfaction because the Inter-American Human Rights Court has its site in San Jose and thanked the Costa Rican Government for having been the first government to recognize its present government.

HONDURAS

OAS REQUESTED TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE APPEAL TO IRAN

PA221322 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Washington--The OAS Political Council has convoked a special meeting for 29 November in order to discuss a possible appeal to Iran urging it to release the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Any immediate action was postponed in order to give the delegates time to receive instructions from their governments regarding the unprecedenied request made by Honduras. Honduras said, although the OAS has traditionally limited its sphere of action to the solution of conflicts in the Western Hemisphere, it also has a responsibility to maintain international peace.

GOVERNMENT ASKS KHOMEYNI TO RELEASE U.S. HOSTAGES

PA230100 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0045 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Honduran military junta, today asked Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Revolutionary Council, to release all U.S. hostages in the embassy in Tehran.

Paz Garcia's request to Khomeyni is included in a cable asking the Iranian religious leader to intercede on behalf of the 49 U.S. citizens being held by Islamic students.

"The Honduran Government is confident of your excellency's respect for human rights and unlimited support of the norms of peaceful coexistence established in international law," the message stated.

MORE ON ARREST OF TWO NICARAGUAN DIPLOMATS

May Be Declared Unwanted

PA212034 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1732 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper LA PRENSA today affirmed that two Nicaraguan diplomats may be declared persona non grata by the Honduran Government. The police arrested the two Nicaraguan diplomats and seized their weapons over the weekend. Hector Juarez, commercial attache and Jorge Robleto, third secretary were arrested. The police said they did not know the two men were diplomats. When they realized who the men were, they released them but kept several weapons they had seized.

For its part, the newspaper TIEMPO reported the police has insulted the diplomats by word and deed and seized two 32-caliber pistols from them. According to TIEMPO, it obtained its report from Lenin Cerna, adviser of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras.

The Foreign Ministry has refused to give its version of the incident.

LA PRENSA also reported that Sandinist forces entered Honduran territory and took 220 cattle with them. It noted the Honduran Government had demanded the return of the animals but the Managua government only returned 175 alleging that the remainder were Nicaraguan animals that had been brought to Honduras by Somozists who fled when the revolution succeeded.

Diplomatic circles believe here these two latest incidents have increased the tension being experienced by the two countries over the past few months, which began when Ambassador Ricardo Wheelock--who was not accredited because he did not presant his credentials to the Honduran junta--had problems with the police.

Troops and authorities of the two countries clashed on the border region a few weeks ago.

Accused of Spying

PA221654 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran investigation authorities today affirmed the Nicaraguan diplomats arrested here on Tuesday were spying on "strategic places and persons" in the country. Jorge Robleto Morales and Humberto Juarez, accredited to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa, were arrested by investigation agents and accused of carrying out conspiratorial activities against the Honduran State.

According to local police sources, the two men carried submachineguns, ammunition and Honduran maps marked with the location of army bases and air and ground battallions in their cars.

The charge against the Nicaraguan diplomats also states that a list of names of important civilian and military figures who were supposed to be under constant surveillance was seized from them. The list includes the names of certain Nicaraguan refugees who reside in this country.

It was revealed that the army kept all the material seized from Robleto and Juarez and released them after a thorough search.

The Nicaraguan Government lodged a protest with the Honduran Government after learning of the arrest of its two representatives demanding an explanation on the incident. The military triumvirate, however, has not issued any official statement to meet the demands of the Sandinist junta.

In a press conference held by members of the Sandinist junta in Managua yesterday, it was said the diplomats in question had to carry weapons in Honduras because they were in a place "where a certain degree of hostility is evident against all Nicaraguans."

News reports originated in this capital stated yesterday the two diplomats may be declared "persona non grata" by the military junta.

Lt Col Erin O'Connor Bain, Honduran military attache in Managua, was recently declared "persona non grata" by the Sandinist junta which accused him of carrying out conspiratorial actions against the Nicaraguan revolution.

CHURCH ACCUSES JUNTA OF VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

PA212130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1636 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Catholic Church today accused the military triumvirate of violating human rights for what it described as "the unfair expulsion" of Guadalupe Carney, an American-born Honduran priest, last week.

According to local newspaper reports, Carney was expelled by order of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, head of the military junta, at the request of Reyes Rodriguez Arevalo, president of the Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH).

Father Guadalupe, who had devoted his evangelical activity to the rural sector, had warned ANACH members of the danger of government manipulation of the organization in order to smother peasant demands. The priest had also denounced the progovernment attitude of the ANACH president.

A statement issued by the Episcopal conference, headed by Tegucigalpa Archbishop Hector Enrique Santos, says it deplores the fact that "a person was convicted without being able to speak up or defend himself."

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO ARREST OF DIPLOMATS

News Conference

PA220304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0207 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government announced tonight that it has not yet received "the explanations" it demanded yesterday from the Honduran Government for its arrest of two Nicaraguan diplomats.

Reconstruction government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado said at a news conference that Hector Juarez and Jorge Robleto "had not been treated as diplomats."

These two diplomats accredited to the Honduran Government were arrested by the Honduran authorities yesterday, but today it was announced they had been released.

According to Ramirez Mercado, Juarez and Robleto had been fingerprinted, interrogated and charged with the illegal possession of .38-caliber revolvers.

Ramirez said the Nicaraguan diplomats "are entitled to use those weapons because they are in a place where a certain hostility exists against Nicaraguan diplomats."

He then said their carrying these weapons "is well justified," adding that none of the explanations the Honduran Government has given to newsmen or the Nicaraguan Government "have been satisfactory."

Comdr Daniel Oretega Saavedra, also a member of the government junta, said the "hostility" in Honduras is not only against diplomats but also against the Nicaraguans who travel to that country.

He explained that the Nicaraguans who travel to Honduras in vehicles with Nicaraguan license plates are detained by Honduran authorities and taken before intelligence agents who file records on them.

Commander Oretega Saavedra said there are members of the security apparatus of the Honduran Army "who are plotting against the Nicaraguan revolution."

He said in Honduras "the Somozist guards freely move around, and there is an official committee to help and support the Somozists. The Nicaraguan refugees who were kept in a special type of concentration camp were not given that treatment," he added.

He said all the aforementioned "are provocations which the Sandinist revolution is not going to tolerate."

"We hope that Honduran private enterprise, particularly the commercial sector, will intervene in this matter because the attitude of the Somozist military men is not only endangering security between Nicaragua and Honduras, but that of all Central America," Commander Oretega Saavedra stressed.

Four of the five members of the government junta held a press conference today to announce a large increase in the liquor taxes and the elimination and reduction of taxes on the importation of flour for making bread.

They also issued a decree suspending for an unspecified period the confiscations and interventions of [the property of] individuals who, protected by the former regime, illegally enriched themselves.

"The right to defend oneself is inviolable. We must denounce this and lodge our formal protest against actions of this nature," the statement stressed. Moreover, the communique indicated that actions such as Carney's deportation hasten a climate of violence instead of favoring tranquillity in the country.

Asked about the incident, U.S. Embassy officials in Tegucigalpa said Carney, exiled to his country of origin, had given up his U.S. citizenship and is now a man without a country.

The priest's expulsion prompted the immediate reaction here of popular organizations including the ANACH rank and file, who described the measure as another of the many maneuvers by Rodriguez Arevalo to remain in the leadership of the organization.

A recent peasant convention, in which Father Guadalupe warned peasants of eventual official manipulation, dismissed Reyes Rodriguez from his leadership position. However, he was reinstated by the military junta.

D'Escoto Statement

PA211948 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Honduran Government is not exerting control on Somozists residing in that country. The government will be responsible for anything that happens to our diplomats.

It is obvious that there are very influential and powerful persons in the Honduran Government and army who do not wish our country to have the best of relations with Honduras, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said today. D'Escoto added the Honduran Government is not exerting control over the Somozists in its territory.

D'Escoto made the preceding statements at his office when asked to report on the explanations the Honduran Government sent to our government after two Nicaraguan diplomats were offended by members of the Department of National Investigation, the Honduran political police.

The minister said this case is a problem because the Honduran Government says or claims not to agree with the harassment of which we are victims. This abuse against our people and diplomatic dignity is sheer stupidity.

We cannot imagine what these people seek with these provocations and this constant harassment, he said. He added the Honduran Government has not yet sent explanations regarding this case and undoubtedly the explanations will not be accepted by our revolutionary government. Our government is not accepting explanations because our Foreign Ministry should have been notified of any problem with our diplomats.

Ricardo Wheelock, who was also present at the office, said the Honduran Government will be the only one responsible for anything that happens to our diplomats. They [Hondurans] must set their house in order and get things straightened out because during earlier incidents involving Wheelock the Honduran authorities lied at that time and said our diplomat had moved to another house.

Our foreign minister ended by stating our ambassador to Honduras is here on permanent consultation.

SALVADORAN JUNTA MEMBERS MEET WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS

PA222135 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1949 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua and El Salvador today began a new phase in their relations with the first meeting between members of their respective government juntas.

Circles close to both groups of leaders who are meeting at the Camino Real hotel indicated that the agenda includes discussion of a mutual respect agreement and the return of vehicles and weapons by the Salvadoran Government. The site of the meeting is located near Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport north of Managua.

Salvadoran junta members Col Adolfo Majano, Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiros are meeting with Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan and Alfonso Robelo, members of the National Reconstruction Junta. According to what ACAN-EFE has learned, the two governments are interested in a "mutual respect and nonaggression" agreement.

The leaders are also discussing the return of an Ecuadorean plane filled with weapons for Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) guerrillas that was forced to make an emergency landing at El Tamarindo airport in El Salvador at the end of July. The Salvadoran Government is offering to return the weapons along with some boats and other vehicles that Somozists took to El Salvador after the overthrow of the Anastasio Somoza government.

The visiting leaders explained the reasons for the 15 October coup to their Nicaraguan counterparts. They included administrative, political, economic and social deterioration and the violation of human rights by previous regimes. They said 90 percent of their actions will be political solutions and 10 percent will be military solutions in an effort to normalize the country and to achieve an overall improvement of the people's situation. "We are going to establish a regime of justice and not vengeance in our country. We will work for democratization, social justice and full respect of human rights," Colonel Majano said.

The Salvadoran Government junta gave full assurances to the Nicaraguan revolutionary government that no movement against Nicaragua will be organized in its territory. It also stressed its decision to establish relations with all countries in a framework of equality and respect of sovereignty and the self-determination of each country.

Nicaragua is the second country the Salvadoran leaders have visited. They visited Costa Rica on Tuesday and will travel to Guatemala on Saturday. They will go to Panama from Guatemala.

Return of Property Announced

PA230322 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government junta announced tonight that within 15 days it will return to Nicaragua seven ships that are in El Salvador.

Col Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, made the announcement during a press conference in the Room of Flags at the Cesar Augusto Sandino International Airport in Managua.

The Salvadoran leader also indicated that his government will return to Nicaragua one airplane, several vehicles and weapons belonging to Nicaragua. The ships, airplane, vehicles and weapons were taken to El Salvador in July by officials and soldiers of the ousted Somoza regime.

Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiros, also members of the government junta that overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October, also attended the press conference. Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Moises Hassan, of the Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government Junta, were also present.

Colonel Majano said the ships and other property of the Nicaraguan Government will be returned as a demonstration of the Salvadoran Government's indentification with the Nicaraguan people.

Commander Ortega Saavedra stressed that while the Honduran Government has refused to return 30 ships, airplanes and other vehicles to Nicaragua, El Salvador will return , as soon as possible,the ships Somozists took to El Salvador in their flight.

Colonel Majano said the Salvadoran Government will contribute in all negotiations and peaceful efforts to prevent any attempt to destablize the process of changes the Nicaraguan Government is carrying out.

Regarding El Salvador's domestic situation, Guillermo Manuel Ungo said the new leaders are waiting for peace to be strengthened in order to begin implementing the deep changes the junta announced in its proclamation upon seizing power. He added that the new government is currently facing the problem of lacking credibility among leftist organizations in his country regarding the revolutionary measures the government plans to implement. He said talks between the government and the popular organizations will continue and that positive results are expected to be achieved through communication and closer ties.

Colonel Majano said the government is determined to retrain officers and troops of the Salvadoran Army so the soldiers will respond to new political orientations. He noted that individuals who have not responded to the changes in El Salvador have been removed from the army. Majano said the Salvadoran Army as an institution fully supports the new junta and that the new government has "total" control over the army.

The three Salvadoran Government junta members returned to their country at the end of the press conference. During their stay in Nicaragua they held intense and lengthy meetings with members of the Nicaraguan Government.

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN FISHING BOATS SEIZED

PA222149 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2003 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--One Honduran and one Salvadoran fishing boat have been detained in Nicaraguan ports. A Nicaraguan lawyer today began negotiating the release of the Honduran fishing boat "Castilla III," which has been detained in the Caribbean port of Bluefields. The boat was seized last week while fishing in Nicaraguan waters near Cabo Gracias a Dios. In accordance with current Nicaraguan laws, 1,000 lbs of shrimp and its fishing gear were seized.

The five man crew and the boat will not be released until the company that owns the "Castilla III" pays the $10,000 fine established by law for this type of crime. The fine must be paid to the Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute.

This information was supplied by the Defense Ministry's Marine Department. Manuel Rivas, who is responsible for this department, said he knew nothing about a report published in today's papers that a second Salvadoran fishing boat has been seized. The coastguard detained this second boat with 10 fishermen aboard on Tuesday, in the Gulf of Fonseca near Nicaragua's Padre Ramos port.

KIDNAPING IN EL SALVADOR TERMED 'CONFUSING SITUATION'

PA190135 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 9 PA

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Companero Miguel D'Escota Brockman flatly denied yesterday that Nicaraguan Carlos Fonseca Somarriba, whose small daughter was reportedly kidnaped in El Salvador, is a Foreign Ministry official or that he was supposed to carry out some official mission in Mexico.

According to an ACAN-EFE report from San Salvador, armed individuals wearing olive-drab uniforms kidnaped Fonseca Somarriba's 2 and 1/2-year-old daughter on the Pan-American Highway in Cojutepeque, [illegible]km east of San Salvador, and took the little girl to an undisclosed location.

We have learned that Mr Fonseca Somarriba called our Foreign Ministry on Monday evening and provided incoherent information about himself and his daughter's kidnaping. For instance, Mr Fonseca Somarriba said that at the time of his daughter's kidnaping he had been carrying a letter from the foreign minister for our ambassador in Mexico. He added that his pseudonym was "Rodrigo" and that he was well-known by Deputy Interior Minister Commander Eden Pastora.

Nevertheless, we have been officially informed that although the Foreign Ministry and other ranking government officials mobilized immediately after learning of the kidnaping, it has not been possible to clearly identify Mr Fonseca Somarriba. All of this has led to a truly confusing situation.

EDUCATION MINISTRY ON ARRIVAL OF 500 CUBAN TEACHERS

PA211225 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 15 Nov 79 p 5 PA

[Text] The Education Ministry's public relations office has revealed that 500 Cuban teachers have already arrived in Nicaragua to join the great literacy crusade.

These 500 Cuban teachers complete the first group of the 1,200 teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino brigade.

The second group will begin arriving on 19 November. These teachers will be assigned to the Atlantic coast and the western part of the country.

The Cuban teachers will hold classes for 2 years in the country's rural areas. Their stay, including their personal expenses, will be financed by the Cuban Government.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DOCTORS--Following the example set by our teachers, who have lodged teachers from other countries coming to Nicaragua to contribute to our reconstruction, Nicaraguan doctors are also offering to lodge their Bulgarian colleagues when they arrive here to do volunteer work. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA]

HAVANA CITES GROMYKO, OTHER STATEMENTS ON IRAN SITUATION

FL221215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has declared that he hopes a solution satisfactory to all concerned will be found in the case of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Iran. For its part, the Spanish Government has declared that it is opposed to the use of Spanish military bases for an eventual U.S. action in the Persian Gulf region. Japanese press reports stress that Iran has blockaded militarily the Strait of Hormuz, which links the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman, as a measure against a possible U.S. intervention in the region.

CONTENTION FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT CONTINUES

FL211237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Nov 79 FL

[Text] On 29 November the [UN] General Assembly will resume the election process for the Latin American member to the Security Council for the next 2 years. The position is being contested by Cuba and Colombia. The Latin American group met on Tuesday at Colombia's request to deal with the matter and listen to the arguments of the two aspiring countries, but they did not reach a decision.

The General Assembly has already devoted 3 days to trying to break the deadlock caused by Colombia's refusal to withdraw its candidacy, despite the fact that it has been defeated on 28 occasions by Cuba.

Candidates to the Security Council are presented by the different recognized regional groups at the United Nations, based on a consensus within the various groups to back a country which has indicated its desire to join the [Security Council] organ. This decision, however, is not made by vote because, in cases such as the present one when two or more countries aspire to the position, the final decision is made at a General Assembly plenum in which a country must obtain two-thirds of the votes of participating countries in order to be elected.

Cuba had indicated its interest in joining the Security Council at least 1 year before Colombia. During all this time Cuba was the only aspirant of the [Latin American] group to the seat to be vacated by Bolivia at the end of this year.

At the meeting held yesterday by the Latin American group, Colombia reiterated its candidacy and argued that if Cuba joined the Council this year, it would not be representative of Latin America in the organ because the two countries--Jamaica is the other one--belong to the Caribbean subregion. This argument was refuted by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri who recalled that on 20 occasions South American countries have held the two seats belonging to the continent and, in addition, on nine occasions they have been neighboring states.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN EDUCATION DELEGATION--The Matanzas Province People's Government Finance Directorate and Matanzas Municipality Health Directorate were visited by a delegation from the People's Republic of Angola Education Ministry. The delegation from that fraternal country is headed by (Arnoldo de Costa Campos), representative of the Angolan Finance Ministry, and other officials. At the Matanzas Finance Directorate the distinguished visotors were warmly welcomed by all the workers and were extensively briefed on the tasks being carried out in that field. In the final portion of their visit to Matanzas, the Angolan visitors toured the Matanzas Municipality health administrative unit. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 12 Nov 79 FL]

BRAZIL

RECOGNITION GRANTED TO NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

PY201125 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brazil has recognized the new Bolivian Government now headed by Lidia Gueiler. Recognition was conferred 4 hours after Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro received a note from the new Bolivian Government.

CONGRESS VOTES TO ABOLISH ARENA, MDB

PY221542 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Nov 79 PY

[Carlos Rodrigues report from Brasilia]

[Excerpt] The National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] and the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] are now extinct. Also, the amendment regarding the use of prerevolutionary party labels at the municipal [sublegenda] level has been rejected. These were the highlights of the joint committee's project for party reorganization that were debated and voted on by Congress during a session which lasted until 0300 this morning.

Senator Aderbal Jurema's draft was approved with the vote of 229 deputies while 177 MDB deputies voted for the rejection of the project. Deputies Florim Coutinho (MDB-Rio de Janeiro) and Jayro Maltoni (MDB-Sao Paulo) followed ARENA and voted for approval. Of the senators, 41 voted for approval of the draft, including Hugo Ramos (MDB-Rio de Janeiro), while 25 opposition senators voted for its rejection. [Words indistinct] of ARENA rejected article 5 of the project which refers to maintaining the sublegenda. Two hundred-eleven deputies and 130 dissidents from ARENA voted for the rejection of the article, while (180) congressmen voted for approval.

BRIEFS

BONDS IN KUWAITI MARKET--About $40 million worth of PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] bonds will be placed on the Kuwaiti financial market, thus increasing the state enterprise's scope of activities in that country. The details of the operation have been agreed upon by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and PETROBRAS Vice President (Paulo Beloche). [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY]

OIL TECHNOLOGY OFFER TO CHILE--Santiago, Chile 14 Nov (LATIN)--Brazil has made an offer to Chile to build drilling platforms to search for underwater oil in the southern region of Chile. The offer also includes technology for the construction of equipment for refining crude oil and producing liquid gas. The offer was made by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) to the Chilean National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP). [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2016 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY]

PARAGUAY

SOMOZA'S VISA EXTENDED FOR 'INDEFINITE PERIOD'

PY211429 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Our newspaper confirmed yesterday that former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza will be able to stay in the country for an indefinite period since he has the required documents. Somoza's visa was renewed, according to a report from reliable sources obtained by this newspaper; thus he can extend his stay as a guest or engage in whatever activities he pleases without restriction, as he has been doing up until now.